Two Witnesses for the Sulzer Defence

## "TELL HIM T'LL DO WHAT'S RIGHT," WAS GOV. SULZER'S MESSAGE TO MURPHY

Continued from First Page.

delivery of Pinckney's contribu-Keep quiet about this; I do not ino report these personal gifts." ky said he was present and the

Mr. Sulzer's campaign statement. and a half on it, and that Mr. never read it. merely asking "Is

ording to Sarecky, was to ask the signed if he had signed that, thrying as to the letter purportion.

from William Sulzer authoriz-latual Alliance Trust Company sarceky's indorsement on checks latter deposited. Sarecky said.

He also quoted the Governor as saying Ryan was not cross-examined.

A third witness for Gov. Sulzer to-day has Herbert H. Lehman, a New York anker, who was treasurer of the Sulzer inter, who was treasurer of the Sulzer freet primary campaign committee. He aid he gave Mr. Sulzer \$5.000 for any purpose he wished to put it to in Sepamber. 1912. Before the nomination he desit \$1,200 of his own money in the lovernor's speeches. After the nomination he devoted \$6,000 more of his own money to the same burnors. ney to the same purpose. D-Cady Herrick again refused to-night

say whether or not Gov. Sulzer would tify. The Governor was automobiling

Governor's refusal to accept contributions against about \$55,000 would have been disclosed if testimony along that like had not been excluded to-day.

### "TELL MURPHY I'LL DO WHAT'S RIGHT"-SULZER

the morning session Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, succeeded in bringing on a "private consultation." as the court terms its secret sesfimitting the previous day's testimony by Allan A. Ryan, that Gov. Sulzer had asked him to see Senator Root and get the Senator to ask William Barnes to inourt to vote that the impeachment wasn't

Forty-one members wanted the testimony admitted and fourteen opposed. When those who had been banished from the chamber returned Judge Cullen made

The court after further consideration has decided that the evidence given by the witness Ryan as to what the respondent said to him about seeing Senator Root theing stricken therefrom. Therefore the so as to see if any further ques-

## Mr. Ryan Tells More.

Then Allan A. Ryan went back upon in Gov. Sulzer's office when the

ment and explain the situation satisfac-

"Did you in conformity with that conversation make any effort to ascertain the with which he acknowledged to his ends his graffude "for all you say and you have done for me."

Says Others Swore Falsely.

The swore that C. S. Pinckney, one of answered that he did make such an effort. This was what Senator Brown and his ation's witnesses, testified falsely quoted the Governor as saying delivery of Pinckney's contribute quiet about this: I do not insport these personal gifts."

said he was present and the made no such statement.

In Sulzer's campaign statement, said that he and Horgan spent do a haif on it, and that Mr. Ryan showed a theorem and which had been prepared for him by an expert. The witness produced a copy of this memorandum. Mr. Stanehfield and Mr. Kresel read it over carefully. Then they handed it to Judge Herrey, who examined it with Mr. Marshall.

"Was there a conversation between the Governor and you, when you gave him this paper," said Mr. Stanehfield way ing it in the air, "as to the source from which it came;"

"I supposed—he inferred—where it was supposed to have—" answered Ryan, hesitatingly, "I did not teil him who wrote it." This was what Senator Brown and his

### Get Republican Sentiment.

"Had there been any talk as to whom you were to get in touch with to ascertain Republican sentiment."
"I called up from his reom, in his

I sed (ampaign Money, dimitted that the Sulzer campaign on the was defective and said that he said parts of the money at the Allance Trust Company without the said parts Company without the second at 3 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 10 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 10 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 10 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 10 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock. On the second octaer's knowledge in settling a suit being at 11 o'clock in and the two lines of the said he told Mr. Salzer.

"I have obtained that the had to respond when Gov. Sulzer asked him to see Mr. Nicoll all his repressed feelings got vent in this explosive reply:

"I told him I would see what I could do, and I went out in the country and forgot it."

"No questions," said Judge Herrick, and Mr. Ryan left the stand gladly.

the Senate Chamber. They were feet that the Governor wanted Mr. to inform Mr. Murphy that he, "was willing to do whatever was also quoted the Governor as saying a was sure of ten Democratic votes impeachment court."

"Did he say in what "He said that Mr. Nicoll could see certain parties," came the answer slowly, "and possibly persuade them to do what he wished to accomplish by having me see Mr. Root and have him see Mr. Barnes."

Judge Cullen said to the witness, "What meant was that Mr. Nicoll was to see

Senator Root?

## Sulger's Message to Murphy.

Mr. Ryan hadn't meant that at all; neither had Mr. Stanenfield.
"Ask him about that," directed Judge

ber who coughed.

Mr. Ryan looked about him again, like a man at bay. William T. Jerome, his personal counsel, sat at the table with the prosecuting lawyers, but offered no help. Then Mr. Ryan's jaw closed. Seemingly in an instant he made up his mind to tell what he knew and have done. His answer came so loud and firn that it was audible in the corridor.

"Mr. Murphy," he said defiantly.

"What Mr. Murphy?"

"Mr. Charles Murphy."

"Sulzer in September, 1912, "for his personal new done in the condition."

"Sulzer in September, 1912, "for his personal use without a condition." After

"Mr. Murphy."

"What Mr. Murphy."

"Mr. Charles Murphy."

"Mr. Charles Murphy."

For the first time the name of the Tammany leader was mentioned at a session of the court. The effect was interesting. The Tammany Senators sat back to show how much they cared for Mr. Murphy. On the other side of the room Murphy. On the other side of the Assembly abstacles he will be root or beyond the man of straitened circumstances. I did not care what he did with his money, where he had be root or beyond the man of straitened circumstances.

stand. Mr. Stanchfield questioned sembly had no right to vote his impeachand brought out that at the same ment. He said Mr. Nicoll could be the

Judge Cullen wanted to know if that was all. Mr. Stanchfield demanded the rest

torily. Those are not exactly his words, but that was the gist of the conversation. It took place over a period of about an

"Did you in conformity with that con-

"I called up from his room, in his presence, a friend of mine and asked this friend to meet me at my office. I did not say what it was about, or why I white to see him. I do not think Mr. Sulzer knew who it was I called up."

Mr. Ryan's choler had been a long time to see him. I do not think Mr. Sulzer knew who it was I called up."

Mr. Ryan's choler had risen again, but he kept it down because it was evident to his office and later in that day came that his order was near an end. When

Mr. Nicoli have Mr. Murphy to insight following to vote that the noily had no right to impeach him. Nicoli could be the go-be
Mr. Ryan tried evasion and nesitation tive committee in the Sulzer campaign.

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Mr. Mackoff, the set of the Foreign Affairs Committee at Washington, the set of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Sulzer campaign.

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Mr. Ryan tried evasion and nesitation tive committee in the Sulzer clutches of his inquisitor. He said first that Gov. Sulzer wanted him to see Mr. Nicoll "to see if he could not carry out the same idea that he expressed to me," but that did not satisfy the prosecution. "Did he say in what way?" asked Mr. Stanchield.

"The said that Mr. Nicoll could see certain parties," came the answer slowly, "and possibly persuade them to do what he wished to accomplish by having me see he wished to accomplish by having me see he wished to accomplish by having me see him a letter which was read in evidence. In it Mr. Lehman said he thought Sulzer is the read any part of this state-fused to deliver the securities, they refused to deliver the securities, they refused to deliver the securities they refused to deliver the securities. The could not have read it very carefully because he the logical Democratic candidate. He adition that did not satisfy the prosecution. "Guested a letter from William Sulzer and the logical Democratic candidate. He adition to deliver the securities they refused a letter which was read in evidence. In it Mr. Lehman said he thought Sulzer's the logical Democratic candidate. He adition to deliver the securities they refused to deliver the securities they read it very carefully because he the logical Democratic candidate. He adition the

the substance of an interview he had with Mr. Sulzer shortly after the letter was received. Mr. Stanchfield objected, and

Louis M. Josephthal.

Mr. Marshall said:
"We offer to show that before Mr. Sul-zer was nominated Mr. Lehman gave him neither had Mr. Stanenfield.

"Ask him about that," directed Judge a certain sum of money and it went into his account, which will explain some of the matters as to which the managers have gone into proof. It has been suggery sharply: "In that conversation did he name any particular party or parties that he wished you to request Mr. Nicoli to see?" Another reluctant "yes" was the answer.

"Whom did he name?"

Judge Cullen's hand was cupped behind his left ear; a fustle of people trying to be very quiet came from the galleries. The Senators frowned angrily at a member who coughed.

sion of the court. The effect was interesting. The Tammany Senators sat back to show how much they cared for Mr. Murphy. On the other side of the room aron J. Levy, head of the Assembly managers, went out hurriedly.

"What did Mr. Sulzer say that he wanted you to ask Mr. Nicoll to say to Mr. Murphy?" resumed Mr. Stanchfield.

"He wanted this procedure stopped. He wanted the court to vote that the Assembly did not have the right to impeach. He asked me to get Mr. Nicoll to do these things."

"What exactly did Gov. Sulzer ask you to say to Mr. De Lancey Nicoll?"

"What exactly did Gov. Sulzer ask you to say to Mr. De Lancey Nicoll?"

"He wanted me to have Mr. Nicoll persuade Mr. Murphy to endeavor to call off this inquiry by getting his following to took that the court had no right, the Assembly had no right to vote his impeach.

"What exactly did Gov. Sulzer ask you to say to Mr. De Lancey Nicoll?"

"He wanted me to have Mr. Nicoll persuade Mr. Murphy to endeavor to call off the State before election," the witness said.

Five thousand copies of the speeches were sent out after the nomination, but ovote that the court had no right, the Assembly had no right to vote his impeach.

were sent out after the nomination, but on July 10, 1912, Mr. Lehman sent out 5,000, and later enough to make 7,500 in all these costing him about \$1,250. Senator Foley brought out that Mr. Lehman spent about \$12,000 in all on Mr. Sulzer, both before and after nomination

practical work, but I should be very glad, if you would permit it, to help defined fray the expenses of such a campaign of the 200 Smelters were transferred to his. The 200 Smelters were pot.

On cross-examination Mr. Stanchfield wanted to know if Mr. Josephthal was a member of the Stock Exchange committee which opposed the passage of the Governor's stock exchange bills. The witness said has as not and never went before the Governor to talk about these bills. He said that at one time the Governor to talk about these bills. He said that at one time the Governor and found out that Mr. Josephthal was against the bill increasing the stock transfer tax from \$2 to \$4. The Governor subsequently withdrew his support of this bill.

"Are you in any way related to or connected with the Gugenheims?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

Transport of the Gugenheims?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

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Transport of the Gugenheims?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. Opposed an Exchange Bill.

former law partner has been employed by Josephthal, Loucheim & Co. at various times since last December.

## INCOME A SECOND STATE STAND IN THE STAND IN ACCUSES SARECKY OF

Louis A. Sarecky, the boyish Sulzer secretary, followed Mr. Josephthal. He lives at 315 Monroe street, Brooklyn: is 127 years old, married, and succeeded Dr. George B. Campbell as lay member of the board of deportation of the alien insane for the State Hospital Commission.

Sulzer about eleven years, and as secre-tary in the last few years looked after Mr. Sulzer's personal affairs, interviewed visitors and opened all the correspondence, even when Mr. Sulzer was in his office at 115 Broadway.

During the campaign Sarecky said he was at the office every day, with R. K.

in all these costing him about \$1,250.
Senator Foley brought out that at the same between.

Senator Foley brought out that Mr. Surger was in misson to be Seratary Root was made Mr. Ryan before an about \$12,000 in all on Mr. Surger was the did not see how he contain charges had been made the was that the did not see how he would not put himself in a position the stand.

I suggested to Mr. Sulzer that now that coverain charges had been made to write the witness.

OR Did he tell you upon what proposition the stand.

I told him that I would not go to Washington, but that I would not go to Washington, but that I would try to assign the stand.

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I told him that I would not go to Washington, but that I would try to assign the stand he didn't see Senator Root or communicate with him. He said that if they voted that the trial was not legal he could then come out and make a state-

All the first broad of the money at the standard for the most of the m

Sarecky said he went to the office of House, Grossman & Vorhaus and got Alfred J. Wolff, a notary. They returned to Mr. Sulzer's office, and all that Wolff said Mr. Sulzer's office, and all that Wolff said General's office. Fifteen days later he respectively.

meeted with the Guggenheims?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

The witness replied "Yes," and Mr. Stanchfield made him say that the American Smelting and Refining Company is a so-called Guggenheim concern. Then Judge Cullen shut off that line of inquisition.

From his pocket the witness took the certificates which he had got from William Sulzer's account with Harris & Fuller.

The soo Big Four were in the name of Louis R. Schenck, an employee of Harris & Fuller.

"Was any of this stock in the name of Mrs. Sulzer when you went to get it?"

Mr. Hinman reid in his hand the letter of October 22, 1912, signed "William Sulzer Search of October 22, 1912, signed "William Sulzer Search of Company was requested to recognize that he had contributed to Gov. Sulzer's campaign. He admitted that Gov. Sulzer's campaign checks.

"Who signed that letter?" asked Mr.

"Who signed that letter?" asked Mr.

Issued by an and received by brewers should not appear in connection with their names should not appear in connection time that donance in connection with this campaign or that their names should be kept secret? A. I never discussed with Mr. Sulzer the making up of this statement at all, that is as to what should not go in. The examination was now approaching that he are tweeters and telegrams that he received during his campaign for Governor? A. We kept them for him. yes, sir.

Q. Now. Mr. Sarecky, didn't the Governor that their names should not appear in connection that he is a socuted with Mr. Sulzer the making up of the letters and telegrams that he received during his campaign for Governor? A. Q. They were letters from people that should not go in crown as the letters and telegrams that he received during his campaign for Governor? A. Q. All of those letters were bound up in books, were they not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All of those letters were bound up, if I remember the letters and telegrams that he received during his campaign for Governor? A. Q. All of those letters and telegrams that he renor for fime the letters and telegrams that he

Who signed that letter?" asked Mr. Hinman.

Then, at Senator Emerson's request, Sarecky went to the counsel table of about insanity.
"Will counsel for the respondent," then the defence and wrote William Sulzer

He had not been able to find the certificate to produce at the trial.

Mr. Hinman reverted to the Sulzer campaign statement, asking the witness if it included all the money received and deposited by Sarecky in the campaign. Sarecky replied that it did not.

"What moneys did you leave out and why?" Mr. Hinman inquired. Mr. Stanchfield objected, saynig: "What he did does not make any difference. Sarecky is not yet on trial."

"Nor soon," shot back Mr. Hinman, who did not like the slow emphasis that Mr. Stanchfield put on the "yet."

The witness's answer to the question was:

"Forgery," Says Stanchfield.

He made Sarecky say that he never signed "William Sulser, per" or "by Louis A. Sarecky." He always signed "William Sulzer," and he had tried for years to imitate Sulzer's handwriting.

Q. So that whoever received a communication signed in that way would believe that it was signed by him in person? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now when you received word from the Mutual Alliance Trust Company that they wanted some authority from Congressman Sulzer at that time for you to indorse his name did you communicate

indorse his name did you communicate with Gov. Sulzer? A. No. sir. I did not. Mr. Stanchfield leaned against the rail in front of Judge Cullen and fired this

in front of Judge Cullen and fired this shot at Sarecky;
"In other words you presented to that bank a deliberate forgery, did you not?"
For an instant the boy in the witness chair lost his poise as he searched the ceiling for an answer.
"Well——" he began.
"Answer that question," demanded Mr. Stanchfield, but Judge Cullen upheld Mr. Herrick's objection.

tioning.

Q. Were you requested in any way to go through them or examine them to ascertain the extent or the number of

campaign fund in contributors to his the fall of 1912? A. No, sir Q. Could one, from those books, pre-pare to-day a list of the names of the contributors to his campaign in the fall of 1912 and their amounts? A. Well,

sane for the State Hospital Commission.

Sarecky said he had worked for William when the latter was in Congress.

"Not as an official act," said Sarecky, said he had worked for William but I signed his name to correspondence."

Mr. Stanchfield now turned his attention of Sarecky's occupancy of the position of lay deputy in the Department of Deportation of Alien Insane, and the Department of Sarecky's occupancy of the position of Alien Insane, and the Department of Sarecky admitted he didn't know much



Mr. Stanchfield put on the "yet."

The witness's answer to the question was:

"Because I did not have any record before me at the time I made up the statement to cover those other items."

Q. Had some of the moneys which you had deposited during the campaign in the Mutual Alliance Trust Company been used for purposes other than campaign purposes? A. Yes, sir. I used part of that money in settling a suit out West that had been brought against Mr. Sulser during his campaign.

Q. Did you confer with him or counsel with him before you did that. A. I did not. I did it without his knowledge. I think I also paid for postage on a number of looks that went out of this State, that is, to the best of my recollection.

"Nothing further," said Mr. Hinman. John B. Stanchfield began cross-examination.

"Forgery," Says Stanchseld.

He made Sarecky say that he never signed "William Sulzer, per" or "by Louis A. Sarecky." He always signed "William Sulzer," and he had tried for years at the six of those who do not intend to buy. Some do not intend to buy. Some of the present rarities, for instance, are:

Keats First Editions, 3 vols. in immaculate condition. Ireland's "Life of Napoleon," in original parts.

A Perfect Fourth Folio Shake spere.

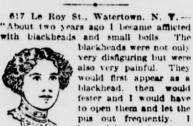
Grimms' Fairy Tales," with Cruikshank Illustrations. ALL BOOKS OF ALL

PUBLISHERS THE SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—William E. Sackett wrote to Attorney-General Edmund Wilson to-day asking permission to bring quo warranto proceedings to tes

## BLACKHEADS AND SMALL BOILS ON FACE

Disfiguring and Painful. Lay Awake Nights in Real Agony. Cured a Month from Time Started to Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment.



pus out frequently. I have lain awake many 11/1/11 nights in real agony when the pus was forming in those boils. Those boils would appear on my chin and forehead. I also had them on my face in numbers, also in my ears. They burned and

were exceedingly painful. "I tried everything I could think of and everything friends would recommend, but got no relief whatever. I happened to see an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to send for some. I began the treatment at once and inside of applied the Cuticura Ointment and let it Cuticurs Soap and hot water. A month from the time I started to use Cuticura Soap and Unitment I was entirely cured."
(Signed) Miss Daisy Charters, Nov. 1, 1912. Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c, are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura. Dept. T. Boston. Men who shave and shampoo with Cu-Moura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

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East 72d St. bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Last Houston St. cor. Essex St.

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PER CENT.CHARGED UPON
PER CENT.CHARGED UPON
LOS TWO WEEKS FROM DATE